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Pope Plus X.

The election of Cardinal GIUSEPPE SARTO, Patriarch of Venice, as the successor of LEO XIII. in the chair of St. Peter must be as wholly satisfactory to Roman Catholics as it is to people outside that communion.

The new Pope's personal character is of the very highest. His reputation has grown entirely within the domain of Church life. He had marked himself out as a true Bishop by the excellent administration and the reforms introduced in his patriarchate. He is in no sense a political Pope, though he has shown at times independence in dealing with the State. History, however, shows that it is quite possible that Prus X. may prove more conservative than Cardinal SARTO.

Though chosen as a compromise candidate, undoubtedly, the compromise has consisted in the yielding of extreme views in Church matters, not in the sacrifice of candidates of higher merit. Cardinal Sarto's name had been often mentioned in late years as an ideal candidate. but his chances were held to be slight, for he could only be elected through the failure of "parties" in the college to get the upper hand, and his independent character made it unlikely that they should unite on him.

There is little likelihood that the relations between the Holy See and Italy will be changed materially, for the present, at any rate, though Cardinal SARTO, belonging to a generation in which the temporal power has been only a tradition, has shown at times that he was more ready to accept actual facts than the court of Rome has been.

PIUS X. is not an old man as Popes go, 68 years, the age of his predecessor at his accession. This offers the probability of a long career for him in the Papacy, even if it be too much to expect that his reign will be as prolonged as that of LEO XIII.

The "prophecy of MALACHY" describes the new Pope as ignis ardens: PIUS X. may well be " a burning flame" in the best sense for the Church.

' Two Millionaires.

Mr. RUSSELL SAGE, who kept his eightyseventh birthday yesterday by working at his office as usual, has a genius for long life, business and minding his own business. A money-lender is not apt to be a popular character. Mr. SAGE does not seek to be popular. He seeks to loan his is his pleasure; and his devotion to that mend to their consideration." pleasure seems to give him ample satisfaction. The preachers of the "gospel of relaxation " must look at him with averted eyes. His is a vigorous and sound old age, attained in the teeth of their rules. He has not diversified his pursuits. He cares for no expensive tovs and diversions. He makes money for the sake of making it. He does not make it to spend it or give it away. His tastes are simple as his aim is simple. A man who does what he wants to and keeps on doing it with undiminished delight is an artist in living, however narrow or unattractive his scheme of life

may seem to the majority. Mr. CABNEGIE is resolved not to die rich, Mr. SAGE is resolved not to die poor. Such is the differing effect of wealth upon differing temperaments. Mr. SAGE plods along, content with his own way. The sentimental sociologists who have a notion that it is the duty of a rich man to " make restitution " to society are disappointed in him. Indeed, he has missed many glorious opportunities which the great Pittsburg philanthropist has seized with prehensile hand.

Mr. SAGE has no literary laurels. He has not made triumphant Democracy more triumphant by writing about it. He has done little or nothing for brick and mortar and the building trades. He has lent no helping hand to art and architecture. He has not stood like a breakwater of steel against the tide of "imperialism." Deep in his own affairs, he has not sought to warn, discomfort and command his fellow citizens. Save by example he has failed to stimulate persons less forehanded than himself to cultivate habits of frugality. He might, if he would, make them saving by building bookless palaces of books, the furnishing and maintenance of which would fact that knowledge is power and worth

paying for. conduct of life may be to himself, he has missed not only much world-wide fame. but that constant self-applause which must cheer Mr. CARNEGIE in his struggles to divest himself of his possessions. Mr. SAGE lends money. Mr. CARNEGIE gives himself away to humanity.

Mr. Roosevelt's Streaks.

The Atlanta Constitution analyzes Mr ROOSEVELT and finds that "he has in him SON, TALLEYRAND, MACHIAVELLI and the fact that there is only one streak public worship." of JEFFERSON in the compound to a

relli and Richelieu streaks and the Cromwell dash must be inconsiderable and the Jefferson streak wide and deep.

Possibly the Georgia analyst includes Nebraska Jefferson, Mr. BRYAN, some of whose dearest issues have been borrowed, as his finest melodramatic effects have been surpassed, by the "instinctive Democrat" of Ovster Bay.

Whatever be the exact mental and moral composition of Mr. ROOSEVELT, and whatever other great historical characters are reincarnated in him, his dashing and original political genius, which has ridden down opposition in his own party, now seems to fascinate In the "middle class," "working class" and paralyze the other party. Will the Atlanta Constitution move to make his renomination unanimous? That might be the best way of getting even with the Republican leaders, for if "we are to have four more years of ROOSEVELT, the event will have more terrors for the Republican leaders than for any other of the people." These unmentioned, and perhaps unmentionable, Republican leaders must have an "instinctive" aversion to an "instinctive Democrat."

An Executive Policy and Executive

Patronage. There are zealous civil service reformers who fancy that if every executive officer, below heads of departments, could be subjected to competitive tests, administration would be automatic in its perfect goodness, and then the President could be free to give his time and thoughts to the formation of legislative policies and the persuasion of Congress to enact them into laws.

These philosophers fail to realize that the President has not an effective instrument, excepting patronage, with which to enforce on Congress any policy of his. Neither he, nor any head of a department, can take the floor of either house of Congress and orally urge and vindicate his issues. No member of the Cabinet can, any more than the President, be a Senator or represent a Congress district even so much as to be like a territorial Delegate who can debate but not vote. If one holds an executive or judicial office he cannot be a member of either house.

Those good civil service reformers also seem to fail to see that use by the President of what they describe as the "spoils" was coeval in its beginning with the pressing on Congress by the President of his own legislative policy, as in the case of JACKSON. The "spoils" rope is the one by which the President gets his " pull " on Congress. Break that, and his policy of legislation will not avail much if Congress shall be averse to it.

The President has no Constitutional relation with Congress in the making of laws, excepting under the clause declaring that " he shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their conhe shall sign it," but if he does not apthereafter not less than two-thirds of each House can make it law.

Note the language of the first clause. It is " the state of the Union," and only that, money at the best advantage. Business and expedient." He can only "recom- than there used to be in the days when mangeuvres ten times over. command its enactment.

> policy "to force on Congress, or should had " stood treat." enforce it by the use of nominations to | It was a silly practice and offensive the Senate, or by appointments?

The President must give information, and he must recommend to consideration - " shall " is the word-but may he use pressure beyond recommending in order law? Perhaps so. There are precedents for it and for employing to that end the "spoils" system.

Historians of the Constitution and commentators thereon have told us of the as ' treating.' " profound solicitude of the Fathers of the Union lest Congress encroach on the President and he encroach on Congress. They had before them what had aforetime happened in England. They wished from the President information and recommendation for use by Congress, in its discretion, but not influence by him on legislation that would not be salutary. Hence, after creating a single Executive. responsible by impeachment for failure faithfully to execute every law, with term limited to four years, but with the President reëligible, and imparting to the President the right and duty to inform Congress and recommend measures, a limited veto power, authority to convene Congress in special session and keep it in session till it has considered the President's information and measures-after doing this, the Constitution stops and says no more on the topic.

London a Strongly Protestant Community.

The completed census of the church attendance in London, undertaken by the Daily News of that town, enumerates require an increase of taxation and so an attendance of 1,002,940 at the 2,538 impress upon future generations the Christian and 62 Jewish places of worship, in the twenty-nine boroughs, containing a total population of 4,468,049. drinking. In short, however pleasing Mr. SAGE'S This gives a ratio of 1 in 4.45 of the population.

This total church attendance as given. however, masses together the people counted at both the morning and evening services, and as it was found that about 35 per cent. of the number had been counted twice, the actual number of churchgoers in London is reduced to 850,205, or 1 in 5.25 of the population. That is, only about 16 per cent. of Londoners were found in attendance on distinct streaks of the spirits of JEFFER- places of worship, though there are church accommodations for one-half of RICHELIEU, with a dash of CROM- them. Toward a million and a half WELL." The proportions of the streaks people, to use the words of the Daily able if "treating" can be prevented by and dash are not given. In spite of News, "wilfully absented themselves from law, and, certainly, it is not desirable

This is not a very encouraging show- dividual to that extent. If the law goes grand total of three streaks and a dash ing of religious interest in the English so far, where will it stop? If a man of anti-Jeffersonianism, the Gate City capital. It appears, moreover, that only "treats" a friend to a dinner in a restauchemist holds that Mr. Roosever is "an about one-quarter of the attendance is rant and offers him wine, "blows him off," of men. The aggregate at the two is he to be punished also?

412,993 women and 323,397 children. The attendance of men was proportionally less in the Anglican churches than in the others. Out of a total Anglican n the Jefferson streak a streak of the attendance at the two services of 430,153, the number of men was only 98,407. In the Nonconformist churches the attendance of men was 120,782 out of 416,-225; in the Roman Catholic 23,855 out of 93.572.

Of the whole attendance, about twofifths only was Anglican, though in the rich and fashionable districts the Established Church has almost a monopoly in Kensington, Hempstead, Paddington. Westminster and St. Marylebone and poor districts the Nonconformist churches are strongest. It is noteworthy that the Roman Catholic Church has its strongest foothold in certain wealthy boroughs, on the one hand, and in certain poor boroughs, on the other.

The Jewish population of London is small as compared with New York. In London there are only sixty-two synagogues, while the number here is estimated at about 300. Christian Science is much feebler in London than in New York. There the attendance on its churches is only 553 men, women and children. The census of church attendance taken here last autumn gave it 1,784, though children were not counted. The two most considerable of the eccentric religious bodies in London seem to be the Spiritualists and the Theosophists. Together their church attendance was four times that of the Christian Scien-

The Nonconformist churches at which the attendance is the largest are the Baptist, 108,299. Then come the Congregationalist, with 105.535, the Methodist with 78,139, and the Presbyterian, with 24.774. In New York the order is numerically, Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, with the Congregationalists far behind. It would be interesting to make a care-

ful comparison between the church attendance in London and in New York. but we have not the necessary data, for the church attendance census here last fall was taken on a very different plan. No count was made of the children in the churches or of the attendance in the synagogues. In other respects, also, the New York census was of very questionable authority.

It may be said, however, that while London is a distinctively Protestant community. New York is distinctively here, as enumerated last autumn, was to upset it. 317,454 Catholic to 134,177 Protestant, while in London it is only 93.372 Catholic to 909,368 at other services.

"Treating" Forbidden by Law.

The custom of barroom " treating has often been made responsible for habits of intemperance. It has been sideration such measures as he shall judge | contended, with a good show of reason. necessary and expedient," and under the | that " treating " may lead to a man's other clause which declares that he shall drinking at a bar very much more than examine every bill, and if he approve it he would have consumed otherwise, very much more than is good for him and prove it "he shall return it," &c., and for everybody who comes in contact with him.

Accordingly, many years ago rather unsuccessful attempts were made in certain of our clubs to put a ban on the regarding which the President is to give | practice; yet in the natural progress of " information " and he shall exhibit the our civilization it has come about that " measures " he shall deem " necessary | there is now very much less " treating " That is a | if a man went into a saloon to get a drink mild phrase! He cannot send a bill and and encountered there acquaintances or was accompanied by friends he was Did the users of that language intend | compelled by a sort of courtesy to multithat the President should fabricate a ply his drinks until every one of the party

to the laws of proper civility. It ought to break down of itself, and, indeed, among sensible men it has actually fallen into disuse very largely. In Vermont, however, under the new license law of to compel enactment of his policy into that State, it is prohibited legally in a clause reading:

> " No intoxicating liquor shall be sold or furnished o a person, or any number of persons, to drink in the licensed premises in the way commonly known

We learn from the Omaha World-Herald that in another State, Nebraska, treating " has been long forbidden by an even more rigid law, as this section of the Nebraska statute shows:

"Any person treating of (or) offering to treat any other person, or accepting, or offering to accept any treat by gift of any intoxicating drink what ever in any saloon or public place where such liquors are kept for sale, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, b subject to a fine of \$10, or imprisonment in the common fail of the county for ten days, or both, at the discretion of the court; and, in addition thereto shall pay into said court the sum of \$15, to be paid to the attorney prosecuting the case, if there be one: and, if no attorney prosecutes, then to be paid in

How far this law is enforced in Nebraska or if it has actually diminished treating " in that State to any considerable extent we do not know. In Vermont, it seems, the temperance people are sharply on the lookout for infractions of the "anti-treating" clause and purpose to bring all offenders to book as a means of promoting temperance. The theory is that men are impelled to drink chiefly by their instinct of "sociability," and that, accordingly, if "treating" is abolished there will be a diminution of

There may be something in this, so far as the compulsion of "treating" is concerned. In the frontier country refusal to accept a "treat" used to be treated as mortal insult. It meant a bloody revenge; but generally, we imagine, in all the older communities men drink simply because they want the drink; though we know that it is a favorite theory of certain religious philanthropists that saloons are frequented mainly to obtain the delights of social intercourse, not for the sake of the beer and whiskey sold.

However that may be, it is questionto interfere with the liberty of the in-

If this is true, the Talleyrand, Machia- services included only 266 550 men to Without the help of law, indiscriminate

treating" to drinks has fallen largely into disuse. Common sense is against it, and a better conception of social propriety prevails. Even in private houses, at dinners, for example, the amount of drinking has diminished. The long list of wines once furnished at every considerable dinner has been replaced by a very small variety, and the time consumed in formal dining has been reduced

New customs, advancing civilization, increasing common sense will do more to curb and abolish silly "treating" than any law of any State can accomplish.

The Naval Manœuvres.

Nothing is easier than to ridicule a thing which is not perfectly understood. Therefore the casual listener hears a good deal of fun poked at the naval manœuvres which are now in progress off our northern coast. Admiral Sands has gone to sea with three battleships and two destroyers, and no one is to try to find him till noon to-day. When the sun is on the meridian to-day Admiral BARKER and his fleet may steam out in search of "the enemy "and try to prevent him from establishing a base somewhere between Eastport and Cape Last year when similar manœuvres

took place many people regarded them as amusing, and when the enemy was caught without any difficulty laughed heartily over the entire matter. The problem of last year was not favorable to "the enemy," while that of the present year gives him some opportunity to distinguish himself. The stretch of coast between the limits is long and varied. There are several places where a good naval base might be established, and consequently it is not possible for the commanding officer of the defending fleet to steam leisurely to the harbor where the enemy is certain to arrive and calmly wait for him.

The contest becomes chiefly one of wit between the two commanders. Each must try to fathom the other's thoughts. Admiral Sanns must endeavor to construct for himself Admiral BARKER'S line of reasoning and to arrive at that Commander's conclusion as to the point at which an attempt will be made to establish a base, and then he must proceed to select another place. He must do this, too, while taking into consideration the fact that Admiral BARKER is trying to foresee in what way Admiral SANDS will construct his opponent's line of rea-Roman Catholic. The church attendance soning and what measures he can take

While the two commanders are trying to read one another's minds, the officers and men of the two squadrons will be thoroughly exercised in their duties in conditions exactly such as prevail in the time of actual warfare. The manœuvres as a whole are merely preliminary to the larger ones which are to take place later in the month, when the army and navy are to unite in the attack and defence of Portland. It is by exercise in the larger tactics of this kind that the offensive and defensive skill of foreign officers is developed, and no one who is acquainted with the benefits to be derived from it will deny that our soldiers and sailors have not had nearly enough of it. The revelations of defects in vessels, in transportation systems, commissariat and equipments. to say nothing of the experience gained by officers, are worth the expense of such

Get the Best.

" We have no candidate to suggest and are not looking for offices, only we will stand with the best nominees." With such brave and unselfish words does the Hon. HERMAN RIDDER declare the intentions of himself and the other political ascetics of the German-American Reform Union in the next municipal campaign.

Mr. RIDDER's rigid reluctance to seek political patronage has long been admired. He is in politics for the good that he can do. Supporting now one and now another party, through all changes he strives to get the best.

And why shouldn't Tammany strive to get the best? Why shouldn't it make Mr. RIDDER its candidate for Mayor? He is a connoisseur in parties. He is not looking for the offices, but if they look for him they will find him, and no selfdenving ordinance can prevent him from standing by the best nominee

The announcement has recently been made of the perfection of a novel scheme for transporting visitors to the St. Louis exposition in 1904. An organization has been formed under the name of the World's Fair Automobile Company, which intends to operate at least 200 automobiles of various sizes between the hotels and the union sta tion in St. Louis and the fair grounds. The largest of these machines will be tallyhos able to carry forty passengers, while the smallest will be runabouts made to seat only two persons. Steam, gasolene and electricity will furnish the motive power.

By this method of transportation visitors will be taken direct from their hotels to the entrance to the exposition or on the grounds, as the case may be. Coupon tickets will be issued entitling passengers to a ride and also to admission to the fair, and those holding such tickets will be deposited at stations to be provided for collecting and discharging passengers within the grounds. On their way to and from the exposition the automobiles will be run through some of the prettiest residence thoroughfares of St. Louis, thus giving the passengers an opportunity to view the town.

It is expected that the proposed automobile service will be popular, as enabling people to reach the fair otherwise than by crowded street cars

Masons Not Atheists.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I find in a newspaper this remarkable cable: "Dr. Mazzoni, born a Catholic, is an atheist and high up in the Masonic As Masons are not atheists, if Dr. Mazzoni has

ome an atheist, I fear he is really low down and out from the Masonic Order. In the lodge in which I was raised in India there are Brahmans, Hebrews, Parsees, Mohammedans and Christians of several races, chiefly English, otch and Irish. Not one is an atheist. NEW YORK, July 29.

The Jewish Immigration

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We are already pretty long on Russian Jews. More are ng. What are you going to do about it? We indigestible securities; let's get some soda mints on the Jewish question before we have an other attack of nervous prostration. What is the best way to absorb these poor wretches? Who has seen their homes in Russia? Would not some practical advice from such a one be in order?

THE GOLDEN AGE NEAR ITS END. Be Succeeded by a Worldwide Religious Reaction.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I do not hesitate to affirm that the Golden Age of modern times, which will be held synchronous with the nineteenth century, has about reached its end, and that it is to be succeeded by a period of reaction against progressive scientific and political ideas, imperilling the foundations of liberty. Indeed, the evidences widely abound that

he age of retrogression has already set in. For instance: The imperialistic spirit which dominates the great Powers, including our own republic; the growing authority of the Roman Catholic Church in hitherto non-Catholic countries, particularly in the United States; the increasing antagonism of evangelical Protestantism to the spirit of free scientific inquiry and its general movement to organize the young men and women into unthinking, conforming auxiliary societies the persistent agitation to secure the recognition of the Christian religion in the Federal Constitution; the epidemics of delusion, such as Spiritualism, Christian Science and Dowieism, which claim so many apparently intelligent persons every little while; the development of classes and the rise of a powerful oligarchical element which controls legislat ures and dictates political policies; the reign of commercialism which has erected the al-mighty dollar into a golden calf, inoculating the moral system of our manhood with the virus of basest selfishness, and many other tendencies, easily enumerated, the reactionary nature of which is but too plain to the philophic observer of passing events.

The public schools, therefore, loom up as he main point of either attack or deience, according to the opinions of the conflicting The theory is sound that whoever controls the education of the children fixes heir moral and religious convictions for the remainder of their lives. In its parochial school system, the Catholic Church shows school system, the Catholic Church shows its superior generalship over the other Christian denominations. No doubt, even the latter churches now see the efficacy of that policy, hence their repeated efforts to have a definite course of instruction in the principles of the Christian religion added to the already overburdened curriculum. It is true that the Bible is read to the scholars, ostensibly on the ground of its literary merit, but really because it is the entering wedge to securing a greater recognition of

ars, ostensibly on the ground of its literary merit, but really because it is the entering wedge to securing a greater recognition of Christianity in our public school instruction. The outcome of such a movement does not depend on the constitutional guarantees of religious freedom, as they can easily be overcome when a so-called public sentiment, backed by the necessary voting power, has been artfully worked up and the restraining clauses stricken out of the Constitution.

Impossible, some exclaim. No, not impossible in a State where every man is theoretically the sovereign citizen and is free to agitate and organize for the acceptance of his views and where their ultimate adoption depends upon the number who not only profess them, but demand and secure their enactment into law. The power to amend or repeal any section of the Constitution is, in its last analysis, lodged in the people; and remembering the facts of history, no great flight of the imagination is required to conceive of a religious movement sweeping over the land with the irresistible force born of fanaticism which shall have for its purpose the Christianizing through the Constitution of the great republic of the United States. Perhaps, if such a movement gathered momentum enough, even the formality of amend-Perhaps, if such a movement gathered mo-mentum enough, even the formality of amend-ing the Constitution might be dispensed with, on the ground that the necessities of the True Faith are above all human law.

on the ground that the necessities of the frue Faith are above all human law.

The movement, it should always be borne in mind, to enforce religious training in the public schools if successful can have but one issue, which is the establishment of Christianity as the State religion. The significance of that stupendous change in the structure of our Government is to be found in the words of those who are uncessingly striving words of those who are unceasingly striving to subvert the principles of religious liberty. would mean "acknowledging Almight; d as the source of all power and authorit; civil government, the Lord Jesus C) the ruler of nations, and His revealed of supreme authority in civil affairs. as of supreme authority in civil affairs."

The public schools must remain free. Out of them must come the men and women of the future, whose knowledge of right principles will do much to stem the tide of retrogression bringing with its flood moral and intellectual death. The proper education of the child is among the inalienable duties of the State. Cherishing its liberties as constituting its most precious possessions, to lose which would mean more to it than the loss of life means to the individual, it should

loss of life means to the individual, it should not relax its vigilance in the faithful discharge of a most solemn function, thus also conserv-ing the health of the body politic. The pub-lic schools are the citadels of liberty. BROOKLYN, Aug. 3. SECULARIST.

The Glories of Martha's Vineyard. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: May I inform he "Nantucketer" who recently wrote to THE SUN exposing his ignorance of Martha's Vineyard, that magnificent island that a cocktail dinner. What does he know of Duke's countyhe who has only viewed the little settlement of gingerbread cottages from the deck of the boat

steaming from Wood's Hole to his barren sand-heap out at sca. Duke's county comprises the queenly islands of Elizabeth, where Bartholomew Gosnoid founded the first colony of Northern Virginia. Five Islands are Cuttyhunk, Penikese, Nashawena, Pasque and Naushon, known the length and breadth of the United States to those who go down to the sea to struggle withthe gamy sea bass. There is also Nomansiand, where Archer, the chronicler of Gosnold's voyage wrote that the codfish were better than those caught off the Cape Cod shore-and so they have been these three hundred years.

Martha's Vineyard, the statellest, queenliest Island of the group, is termed by Prof. Shaler the American Isle of Wight, and he honored the British Island by the comparison. To measure Martha's ineyard by a Methodist camp meeting ground streaked with tar, absorbing the sun's rays all day and radiating them all night, is ignorance. Send THE SUN'S correspondent to Vineyard Haven, with its Lake Tashmoo, rivalling Killarney in its beauty. fell him to visit quaint Edgartown, the home of whaling captains who were "high book." drive up to West Tisbury, nestling among the hills. Sankaty light will pale into insignificance as he stands on the gorgeous cliffs of Gay Head. Call his attention to Webbataqua, Chappaquenectt, Mak onikey, Sengekontacket, Cape Page Bay, Chap paquiddle, Poucha Pond, Katama, Pohogonut Mattakeeset, Watchka, Wintucket, Wasque Bluff Tississas, Deep Bottom Cave, Quansue, Quinnames Tyasquah River, Wesquabesque Cliffs, Squibnocket Reephickon and Menemsha. When he has visited these spots he will begin

learn of the glories of Martha's Vineyard. Then let him go to Lobsterville NORTH TISBURY, Aug. 3.

Women as Wage Earners From the Affenta Journal

according to statistics of the London County there are in London 2,334,456 females whom 719,331 are wage earners. More than half million are unmarried. The occupations followed by these female workers are said to cover the whole range of employment. These statistics are remarkable as showing hor

greatest city is carried on by women. The suggestion that the entrance of women into so many lines of work is to the detriment of the other sex and of the industrial situation, is plainly fallacious. The enlistment of the gentler sex in th ranks of wage earners increases the aggregate production and adds greatly to the total wealth of the world. The drawbacks are not economic, but social. That there should be more than half a million grown women in the city of London un married and engaged in daily toil does not argue a normal condition of society. The situation may

not be so extreme in our American cities, but is A Criticism of the Police.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the case of the accident in the Bronz yesterday to the boy who fell from the elevated structure, was not the wrong arrest made when the brother of the victim wa

Is it not criminal for a person who has reached the use of reason (and I think the large majority our New York police belong to that class) to shout at a small boy so dangerously situated as this boy was? Something should be done to moderate in the heart of man the base passion to "show authority J. E. SHEERY. RECTORY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, NEW YORE,

Civility of the Park Police Recognized.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Last spring near relation of mine met with an accident in C tral Park, and the considerate treatment I received from the police there when picking up the pieces caused me to indite a formal note of appreciation to the officer in charge of one of the stations.

If your correspondent "J. W. B.," who complains to day of the manners of a Park pol try to realize the numerous cases of wilful infraction of rules these policemen have to contend with hi can perhaps find excuses for an occasional gruff-ness of manner, however annoying it may be, to an innocent transgressor.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.

GAFFNEY PIER RENT FAIR, According to a Report From Pinance

Department Experts. Deputy Comptroller Stevenson public yesterday a report compiled by James F. McKinney, chief of the bureau of law and adjustment, and Jeremiah T. Mahoney of the audit department of the Finance Department, concerning the leases of the piers at the foot of West Seventyninth and Ninety-sixth streets, granted by the Tammany Dock Board to the New York Contracting and Trucking Company, in which Alderman James E. Gaffney and John J. Murphy, brother of Tammany

Leader Charles J. Murphy, are interested. These are the two piers which are alleged o have been let to Gaffney and Murphy's company at a mere "nominal" rental. District Attorney Jerome is probing the cir-cumstances surrounding the deal together with the relationship of Gaffney to the company, he having been an Alderman when the company got the lease for the

Messrs. McKinney and Mahoney say nothing as to the interest that Gaffney and Murphy may have had in the leases, but they state that the rentals charged by the old board for the two piers were reasonable when comparison is made with the rentals received for other similar piers on the North River

on the North River.

The company pays \$1,200 a year for the Seventy-ninth street pier and \$3,600 for the Ninety-sixth street pier. The report says that there are only three other piers on the North River leased at yearly rentals of less than \$10,000. It is pointed out, however, that most of these more expensive piers have been covered in by the city, and that when the expense of these imand that when the expense of these im-provements is taken into consideration. the city derives a greater proportion of revenue from the Seventy-ninth and Ninetyxth street piers than from the shedd piers. The report also says that the other piers are, under the terms of their leases, for the exclusive use of said lessees, whereas the Seventy-ninth street and Ninety-sixth street piers may be used by the public for certain purposes upon payment of the legal fees for said use. The report concludes:

It would, therefore, seem, in view of Fx-nimer Deegan's report and upon a consid-eration of the dates of the execution of the lease in question, that the rentals obtained by the city for the West Seventy-ninth street by the city for the west Seventy-limit street, and West Ninety-sixth street, piers respectively are reasonable, when said rentals are compared to the rentals obtained by the city for other piers owned by the city along the North Civer front.

A VERY LIBERAL JEWISH VIEW. He Opposes the Commemoration of Days Recalling Jewish Nationality.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sic: un mentions to-day as being observed by Jews as the 2.413th day of commemoration, through prayer and fasting, of the destruction of Jerusalem by the Babylonians ander Nebuchadnezzar.

Can any one really mourn the loss or wan something never personally possessed? Can a person truly mourn the death of a grandparent already long departed at the time of his birth? Truly speaking, is not such mourning rather a forced, imaginative, sympathetic entiment?

Scotland to-day no longer mourns Flodden Field (1513), nor Spain the loss of the Armada (1588), nor Ireland the capitulation of Londonderry (1689), nor England Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown (1781), nor Russia the burning of Moscow (1812), nor France Waterloo (1815): yet Judaism still the destruction of Jerusalem (588 B. C.) It was only natural and patriotic, and also

It was only natural and patriotic, and also very conceivable that the immediate survivors of this great national calamity should have sincerely and deeply felt sorrow, and that their immediate descendants should have had similar sentiments, in a diminished degree; but to-day, nearly twenty-five centules afterward, can a vestige of true sorrow still possibly exist, when the calamity has for ages become simply a fact of ancient history?

Owing to the fact that the ancient Jewish government was a close combination of Church and State, historical events, such as Jerusalem's destruction, became part of as Jernsalem's destruction, became part of the religion.

It is far more agreeable for both individuals and nations to celebrate the anniversaries of pleasures than of sorrows; hence we Americans celebrate the birthdays of Washington and Lincoln, Bunker Hill Day, Independence Day; and the Britishcelebrate Queen Victoria's birthday (May 24), Waterloo Day (June 18), and the Germans, Sedan Day (Sept. 2); but the Jews, though for many centuries no longer a nation, continue to commemorate events of mournful national history.

It may be suggested that the history of

no longer a nation, comment to commente to events of mournful national history.

It may be suggested that the history of the Jews from 588 B. C. to 1903 A. D., will easily furnish many other sorrowful details of historical record, and since, after all, only a few are religiously commenorated, why not more or all of them? And, thereby, on this line, establish an extensive series of dates to be annually observed by present and future Jews, through prayer and fasting, in commemoration of the respective events.

The immigrant to the United States from England, Spain, Russia, &c., becomes by our laws, a citizen through residence here, and his children here become such by birth. America, or rather, the United States, becomes his country. The American Jew has a country one unequalled on earth.

Why continue belief of a nationality for centuries non-existent? Why not consider Judaism as simply a religion, one entertained by citizens of other countries also?

Why not now separate the essential details of the Jewish faith from events of national history interwoven therewith, and treat each according to its true nature?

It can and ought to be done; it would render the religion less complex and more modern. Let us look forward, not backward.

New York, Aug. 2.

ADOLPH OPPENHEIMER

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.

The Fundamental Southern Dogma

From an Address by E. G. Murphy of Atlanta. The doctrine of race integrity, the rejection of the policy of racial fusion is, perhaps, the fun-damental dogma of Southern life. It is true that the animalism of both races has at times attacked formative dogmas of a civilization are flected, however, not in the vices of the few, but in the instincts, the laws, the institutions, the habits of the many. This dogma of the social segregation of these races, challenged sometimes by fault of the white man, is accepted and approved and sustained by the great masses of our people, white and black, as the elementary working hypothests of civilization in our Southern States

The social and educational separation of these aces has created the opportunity and the vocation of the negro teacher, the negro physician, the negro lawyer, the negro leader of whatever sort It has not only preserved the colored leader to the negro masses by preventing the absorption of the est negro life into the life of the stronger race it has actually created, within thirty years, a representation of negro leadership in commerce, in the professions, in church, and school and State which is worthy of signal honor and of sincere and generous applause.

The segregation of the race has thrown its men bers upon their own powers and has developed the qualities of resourcefulness. The discrimina-tions which they have borne in a measure by reason of their slavery, and which have established the apartness of their group-life, are the discriminations which are curing the curse of slavery-an undeveloped initiative -- and are creating the noblest of the gifts of freedom, the power of personal and social self dependence. The very process which may have seemed to some like a policy of oppression has in fact resulted in a process of development

The Church and the World.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If, according o Helen Cameron, there is no demand for efficient clergymen in the pulpit or out of it, where is the sense of having vestrymen or vestrywomen the Church is only a political club, run on political principles, then call it by some other name. use God's name as a cloak for man's greed and advancement. Give me plain, honest, sincere hearted people who go to worship for their souls good. I believe there are some of those left yet. But when I see openly immoral men serving at God's altar, there is certainly something wrong in the management. The vestry are of no use It is a direct insult to decent people who are peraps struggling to conquer themselves. ANNE DE BELLESTRO. BATONNE, Aug. 1.

The New America From the Cleveland Leader

The Latins and the Slave are going to play an mportant part in making the American Republic of the future what it is destined to be. This means a warmer temperament, more love of color and gayety, more passion, and more in-clination toward art and music.

The future America may be all the more inter sting, varied, many sided and imposing for the not be too rapid. It is time to think of floodgates to check the tide.

REPRESENTATIVE BAKER ON WAR An Essay to Explain His Failure to Name

Cadet for Naval Academy WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 .- The action of Representative Baker of Brooklyn in refusing to accept a railroad pass has recalled to the attention of the officers of the Navy Department the conduct of Mr. Baker in regard to the selection of a cade to represent his Congress district in the

Naval Academy at Annapolis. Mr. Baker is on record in the Navy De. partment as having failed to make any reply to the courteous communications of Secretary Moody informing him of his privilege to name a candidate for the Academy. and it finally became necessary for Secre tary Moody to make the selection, as Mr. Baker failed to do so by June 1 1903. Among those who were interested in the candidates was Postmaster Roberts of Brooklyn, who wrote Mr. Baker in behalf of Arthur Stewart of Brooklyn. Mr. Baker responded to Post-master Roberts's letter as follows:

master Roberts s letter as follows:

As I have been suffering with an almost continuous headache for over a month and it is yet with me, I am in no condition to make a logical reply to yours in re the necessity or unavoidability of war. But I wish to say that I most emphatically differ from those who maintain that war is unavoidable. To my mind, it is as morally cowardly for a nation to make such a plea as its excuss for training men to the art of murder as it is was for individuals to contend that their honor (?) required that almost any affront however trivial, should be wiped out in blood by a duel.

by a duel.

To me moral cowardice is much less excusable than physical cowardice, and we, cusable than physical cowardice, and we the American people, could do no greater service to humanity everywhere than by openly condenning war and warlike preparations and stating that we would not be parties to any war unless an actual attack were made on the United States by force of arms. I regret my hability to reply at greater length. Yours truly, ROBERT BAKER

This letter was sent to the Navy Depart ment by Postmaster Roberts, and soon after June 1 Secretary Moody selected as naval cadet from Mr. Baker's district George W. Simpson son of Lieut-Col. W. A. Simpson of the army.

RUSSELL SAGE IS 87.

But What of It?-Business Goes on and He Never Slips a Cog.

The fact that yesterday was his eighty seventh birthday made no perceptible difference in the routine of Russell Sage's day. Looking hale and hearty, he appeared at his office at 10 o'clock in the morning, where there were no callers, except numerous newspaper men and photographers, and no flowers. Mr. Sage looked through his mail and attended to other routine business and then went to the Western Union building and as usual ate the luncheon provided for Wester

From the Western Union building Mr Sage went to the Importers and Traders National Bank, where he attended a meet ing of the directors. On his return to his office, he found that the number of newspaper men and photographers had bee greatly agumented. He refused, how ever, to see them or to satisfy their curiosit as to how it seemed to be 87 years old.

In fact, Mr. Sage spent the whole of hi-eighty-seventh birthday as he has spen most of the other days since he came from the city of Troy to Wall Street with \$250,000

TO STOP UNION INTIMIDATION Jersey City Company Will Ask for an in junction Against Strikers. Theodore Smith & Sons Con-

machinists in Hudson street pany. Jersey City, have decided to apply to the New Jersey Court of Chancery for an in junction restraining walking delegates and union men from annoying employees who have taken strikers' places in the machinshops. Charles Smith says that workmen are harassed night and day by strikers who urge them to give up their jobs. A system of estionage has been established and of espionage has been established and the men are held up on the streets and trolley cars by union men, who abuse when

ment fails.
Smith says that in two years 1.50 men who have been brought to Jersey City to work in Smith & Sons Company shops have been compelled by outside interference to give up their jobs.

FROM HAVANA TO PARIS, 9 DAYS.

Passenger in Haste Transshipped at Quarantine Here. Enrico Pasqual, a sugar planter and agent in Cuba of the Spanish line of steamships, was taken off the Ward liner Morro Castle, while she was at Quarantine vester day morning, inbound from Havana, and was put aboard the North German Lloyd Steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sailed for Cherbourg, Southampton which safed for Cherbourg, Southampton and Bremen. Mrs. Pasqual is very ill in Paris. Mr. Pasqual expects to reach Paris, via Cherbourg, within nine days after leaving Havana, which will be that swiftest trip of any traveller from the Cuba

to the French capital. The ! was three days from Havana. KILLED HER CROWING HEN

The Morro Castle

Mrs. Fritz Was Superstitions About -'Twas a Good Layer, Too. MONICLAIR, N. J., Aug. 4 .-- Mrs. John Fritz of Orange road, Montclair, killed a fine Leghorn hen to-day because it crowed The hen was a native of Verona and, after the Fritz family took up their residence in Montclair, she began her attempts to crow. In a short time she mastered the art and could crow as long and loud as any rooster in town. Mrs. Fritz, however, remembered the saying that "whistling girls and crowing hens always come to bad ends," so she decided that the hen must die. She was a good layer and Mrs. Fritz

hated to part with her. REVOLT AGAINST BONILLA. An Outbreak Expected in Honduras Within

a Short Time WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 .- Private advices received at the State Department to-day say that another revolution is brewing in Honduras.

The report says that President Bonilla has not proved a man of strength and that his kindly policy toward certain agitators has been misunderstood. Revolutionary leaders have been plotting for some time to overthrow President Bonilla, and it is believed that they have nearly completed their arrangements for another uprising.

OLIVER TO TAKE HOLD SEPT. A. Will Begin His Dutles as Assistant Secre-

tary of War Then. ALBANY, Aug. 4.-Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver will resign as Brigadier-General of the Third Brigade of the New York State National Guard and assume his duties as Assistant Secretary of War on Sept. 1 before Secretary Root leaves for a three months trip abroad Gen. Oliver will be in Washington or

Saturday and on Monday will dine wit President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay. Fall Election for Nassau County

Application was made yesterday in Brooklyn to Supreme Court Justice Gaynor for a peremptory writ of mandamus diecting the town clerk of Hempstead, Nassau county to give notice of an elect next fall, at which it shall be decided for what term the town officers were elected in April last. One party holds that the period was to Jan. 1, 1904, and the other hat it is to Jan. 1, 1906.

What the Pope Certainly Didn't Say. Auditorium nostrum in nomine Domini -The Evening Post

Ajutorium nostrum in nomine Domini .- The Adjutorium nostrum in nomine Domine.